TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Commemorating the Birth of Napoleon I. in France.

SPREAD OF THE CARLIST MOVEMENT.

ENGLAND.

The Harvard Boat Crew.
LONDON, August 15, 1869.
The improvement of the Harvard crew since they So far there has been little betting on the race.

FRANCE.

The Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Mapoleon the First—A Great Day in Paris.

Paris, August 15—Evening.

Via French Atlantic Cable.

The Journal Officiel to-day publishes a decree, in which the Emperor, in commemoration of the hundredth birthday of the Emperor Napoleon I., grants full and complete amnesty to press and po-litical offenders, to persons convicted of evasion of taxes, to deserters from the army and navy, and to

in the camp of Chalons to-day. He was detained by an attack of rheumatism, and remains at St. Cloud. The Prince Imperial was sent to Chaions to repre-

Paris is very gay to-night. The boulevards and treets are crowded. The theatres are thrown open free to the people, and immense crowds are gathered to witness the illuminations and magnificent display of fireworks provided by the government.

SPAIN.

Fresh Carlist Plots Discovered-General PARIS, August 15, 1869, } Via French Atlantic Cable.

Despatches from Madrid contain reports of the discovery of additional Carlist plots for risings in various parts of the country.

A party of Carlists in Valencia was yesterday de-

eated by the regular troops and volunteers, and fifteen prisoners were taken.

A fight also took place with the Carlists under Vilaneva and Alcarde Rostal, administrator of the civil guard. At first a small force of volunteers barely held their ground against the Carlists, but the arrival of reinforcements enabled them to attack the rebels and put them to flight.

The second Alcalde of Alcala, in Valencia, revolted yesterday at the nead of twenty-four men and destroyed the telegraph wires running into the place.

In the town of Paterna shouts were raised by the people of "Live the Republic! death to monarchy."

The city of Madrid remains tranquil.

Continued Carlist Disturbances-A Capitation Tax Decreed.

MADRID, August 15, 1869.

The troops have had encounters with bands o Carlists in Castile and Valencia. In every case the tured, among them several priests.

but it is doubtful whether they will be able to en

The bishops have reasurmed their adhesion to the present government.

Further disturbances in Catalonia are feared.

CUBA.

Removal of the News Interdict-General Jordan's Command in the Mountains—Spanish Successes—Quesada Moving on Santi Espiritu. HAVANA, August 15, 1869.

sor, as to the nature of the press reports to be sent from Havana by the cable, few news despatches have recently been allowed to pass. The matter, however, was referred to the Captain General, who reiterated his previous declaration, that all news, whether favorable or not, should be permitted to pass over the wires, and the difficulty has now been satisfactorily arranged.

The Havana journals, reviewing the military situation, say the rebels under the command of General Jordan in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, equantanamo and Baracoa have been obliged to take refuge in the mountains, and the districts of Manzanillo, Bayamo and Jiguani are completely under the control of the Spaniards, no organized rebel force appearing there. Small parties of volunteers are found to be quite sufficient to protect the estates in the Trinidad and Cientaegos districts. The railroad from Nuevitas to Fuerto Principe is open. The rebels under Quesada are moving towards Santo Espiritu. Guantanamo and Baracoa have been obliged to take

General Jordan's Account of the Fight Nea Holguin-Valmaseda Defeated-Slaves Joining the Cubans-Disorganization Among the Spaniards in Nuevitas-Quesada to Attack WASHINGTON, August 15, 1869.

Letters from Cuba, giving advices to the 5th inst. were received here last evening. General Jordan gives the following account of the action near Hol-

Valmaseda, being reinforced, determined to surprise the Cubans. His movements were promptly reported to General Jordan, who prepared to meet him. A small force was sent out to reconnoitre, and, if the enemy appeared, to lead them into an ambush which had been prepared, where General Jordan and 1,000 men awaited them. General Valmaseda met the advanced party and attacked them. They retreated to the main body, who rethe Spanish force (more than double their number) with such earnestness that they were thown

number) with such earnestness that they were thown into disorder and it was impossible to reorganize them. This success was followed by a charge which forced a disordered retreat. The success of General Jordan was complete. The colored militia, impressed into the service, broke on the first attack, and nearly all deserted to the standard of General Jordan. This fight, it is asserted, has destroyed the army of Valmaseda and given the Cubans control of the entire Holguin district. The Spanish loss is estimated at 170 in killed and wounded, and over 700 in desertions and prisoners.

It is reported that the slaves throughout the island are exhibiting symptoms of insubordination and sympathy with the Cespedes government. They are joining the Cubans by hundreds and thousands, determined to secure the advantages of the decree of liberation issued by General Quesada at the commencement of the struggle for independence. These men, it is said, make good and ellicient soldiers.

General Quesada, in the Puerto Principe district, these letters state, is nearly ready for an attack on Nuevitas with a force sufficient to secure success. General Lesca has been restored to command there, and the dissensions between the regulars and volunteers have increased to such an extent as to render his force simost entirely unreliable. Unless General Lesca is reinforced it is not believed he will risk a contest. Yessels sufficient to remove his troops are 400cantrating in front of the city.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Return of an Obnoxious Base Ball Club to Charleston-An Attempt to Create Another

CHARLESTON, August 15, 1869. The Savannah Base Ball Club, whose recent visit was the occasion of a negro riot, reached here last evening on another visit, at the special invitation of the citizens, who were deeply mortified at the pre-vious assault upon their guests. The scene at the rious assault upon their guests. The scene at the wharf upon the arrival of the Savandah steamer was one of great excitement. About 2,000 citizens gad assembled to escort the visiting club and reat indignation was caused by Mayor Pilisbury in Yung upon sending a body of police, armed with Winchester rifice and bayonets, to the scene. The negroes generally kept within doors, and very few where to be seen on the streets. The march from the wharf to the hotel was attended with much confusion and excitement, the procession being accompanied by the armed police and two companies of funded States troops. No outbreak, however, has occurred. The feeling to-day is very feverish. The match game will take place to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1869. tions to the Pacific Railroad Co.

Instructions to the Commissioners appointed under the joint resolution of the 10th of April last to ascer-tain and report upon the condition of the Union Pacific Road and the Central Pacific Road of California. The Commissioners will meet at Omaha on the 23d instant, and thence proceed to Sacramento. at the latter place they will enterjupon the discharge

Arms for South Caroling. Governor Scott, of South Carolina, is here on busi-ness connected with the distribution of the quota of

The Custom House Difficulty in Charleston. The Custom House war in Charleston, S. C., grows more lively. The brothers Mackey, who have been more lively. The brothers Mackey, who have been ejected through the influence of Senator Sawyer and Congressman Bowen, have, it is said, been indicted by the United States courts for refusing to deliver possession of the Custom House properties. A triangular newspaper war has ensued between the parties above named, and a Charleston paper on Friday last contained a card from one of the Mackeys of the Mackeys of the Court of the Care of against Mr. Bowen, charging him with offences of a serious nature. Mr. Bowen, being in Washington to-night, telegraphed his denial to the Charleston paper in question, denouncing the allegations of Mackey as maliciously false, and stating that he has instructed his attorneys to institute legal proceedings against the parties in question, including the Charleston News. A portion of the charges against Bowen as contained in Mackey's oard are based upon the presumed anthority of Governor Scott, who arrived here last night, and who has furnished Mr. Bowen with a written statement of their faisity.

The Postal Money Order System Arranged With Switzerland. A postal convention, the first of site kind with any foreign country, has just been concluded between the United States and Switzerland, and whereby the postal money order system is to be brought into use was secured through the Consul General of Switzer land in this country, provides that persons wishing to transmit money from the United States to Switzerland can do so in the ordinary way through the Money Order Department of the Post Office without

going to the trouble of getting bills of exchange from bankers. The matter of exchange has been arranged by the Postmaster General through a banking house in New York, but the parties sending money orders will have no dealings with any person but the money order clerks at the various post offices througho

Diplomatic "Trifles Light as Air." Dull times bring trifles in the way of scandal gos ip into prominence. The town is now engaged in talking about a few social slips in which diplomats of a late well-known American general and diplo-mat, who cut quite an extensive figure here last winter in the way of hospitalities, that he left these parts very suddenly and unexpectedly, to the unmitigated disgust of certain caterers, laundresses allors, et id genus omne. A distingushed Prussian diplomat is also put down among the noble abscond-ers who forgot to look after their little bills before eaving for Faderland, but his government, to pre serve its credit, has since the noble gentlem leparture sent here a sufficient amount to cover all the indeptedness of its representative. The Prussian diplomatic service to compromise its credit by ignoring their pecuniary obligations, which it pays if they are not able. The scion of a somewhat dis to have lost his heart with a young widow of a United States officer, the daughter of a late clerk of

THE CHINESE COOLIES IN PERU.

one of our courts, and report has it that matrimony

Memorial Presented to the Emperor of China in Their Behalf-Touching Story of Outrage and Ill Treatment-Appeal to Minister Government.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1869. The fellowing has been received at the State De-

The following has been received at the State Department:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PEKIN, June 3, 1860.

SIR—I have recently received a letter from Mr. Hovey, our Minister in Peru, inclosing a manuscript paper in Chinese for presentation to the imperial authorities. In transmitting it to Pekin Mr. Hovey states that he had no knowledge of the contents. On the receipt of the paper mentioned I placed it in the hands of Dr. Williams, who furnished me with a translation (A). I think the statements made by the petitioners bear evidence of truth. Rumors of the matreatment of the Chinese in Peru have long since reached China and the subject has been freely discussed in the newspapers. There is an air of probability in the charges and a tone of carneatness in the appeal which precided all doubt in my own mind as to the reality of the grievances set forth.

The petition humbly represents that the system of treatment as practized towards the coolles in Peru

which precitide all doubt in my own mind as to the reality of the grievances set forth.

The petition humbly represents that the system of treatment as practised towards the coolies in Peru is cruel and oppressive in the extreme. I cannot but believe that the enlightened Peruvian government will upon inquiry into the facts, take prompt measures for the suppression of such extraordinary abuses. An appeal so touching can scarcely fail to reach the sympathies of the government authorities. With a view of causing the subject to be brought to the attention of the Powers having diplomatic relations with Peru. I transmitted to Prince Kung (enclosure B) the original petition with a tender of my friendly offices in lany suitable effort that might be deemed advisable for the relief of these unfortunate people. The enclosure (C) is the Prince's reply, from which, it will be seen that he fully appreciates the friendly interest in the welfare and happiness of the Chinese, both at home and abroad.

Reference to the act of Congress of 1862 (United

seen that he fully appreciates the friendly interess in the welfare and happiness of the United States in the welfare and happiness of the Chinese, both at home and abroad.

Reference to the act of Congress of 1862 (United States Statutes at Large, volume twelve, page 340), prohibiting citizens of the United States from engaging in the coolie trade, will show how earnestly our government has interposed its influence for the suppression of this inhuman traffic. Mr. Williams, in a despatch dated April 3, 1868, gives an Interesting sketch of the coolie trade and of the efforts made for the better regulation of the emigration system. The rules proposed by the Chinese government, appended to the despatch, were submitted to all the treaty Powers represented in Pekin. Mr. Burlingame, in a despatch dated March 13, 1804, states that "the proposed regulations do not meet the just expectations of those who hoped to find in them a sufficient check to the rigors of that trade," and consequently they have never been carried into operation. No effective remedy for the abuses mentioned has been provided up to the present time. The new goveror at Macao has by common repute done much to suppress the coole trade at that place and to introduce a proper system of emigration; but I apprehend that all efforts to this end will prove ineffectually confined to China. The remedy can never be effectually applied here. No matter what guards and restrictions may be placed upon the departure of Chinese from the ports, ready means will be found to evade them upon the arrival of the emigrants in foreign lands. This has been the case herectofore, and I see no reason to believe that it will not continue. The efforts of the Christian nations, however, have done much to ameliorate the horses of this traffic—as much, perhaps, as we can hope tor where there are so many means of evading all laws and regulations that can be put in force. A determined effort to ameliorate the abuses alleged to exist in the countries to which these laborers emigrate wou

[Enclosure A.]
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,]

(Enclosure A.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PERIN, May 27, 1869.

To his Imperial Highness Prince Kuno, &c., &c.; —

Sir—The number of Chinese who have gone to Peru from Canton province under contract as laborers cannot, all numbered from the first, vary far from 30,000 persons. Their associations in that country have recently united in a full representation of their condition and statement of the harsh treatment received from their masters, which they addressed to the United States Minister living at Lima. But as no one there was able to translate this paper, he could not certify so the truth of what was contained in it, and therefore merely sent it to me as he received it.

The description given in this petition of their sufferings moved me deeply, and as his Majesty regards his people as his children i think that your neart will be equally affected at hearing their very pitiable condition. Though I have not myself seen the things here stated by these men, there are many reasons for placing confidence in their accounts. I enclose the original copy of their petition for your examination, and on receiving your reply I shall be ready to co-operate in any leasible plan which your Highness may deem proper that is likely to bring about any amelioration of their condition. I have the honor to be your Imperial Highness' obedient servant,

[Inclosure B.]

A respectful petition from the Canton Company.

A respectful petition from the Canton Company, the company from Ku and Kang (in China) and the

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT CRANT. A Quiet Sabbath in Kane, Pa.-Religi

Services in the Village Schoolhouse-Proposed Trout Fishing Excursion To-Day.

KANE, Pa., August 15, 1869. The President, accompanied by Senator Gameron and Mrs. Kane, this morning attended church in the village schoolhouse. This afternoon he remained indoors, conversing and reading. Senator Cameron arrived here late last night in a special car, and is also the guest of General Kane. To-morrow the President, Senator Cameron, Mr. Corbin, General Kane and several other gentiemen will visit Cotonel Wilcox's estate, about ten miles by railroad east. whites of resident con mices by rainton cases and fish for trout. The President now contemplates returning by way of Williamsport, Harrisburg, Reading, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, and thence to New York, arriving at the latter place on Thursday night. He intends, in taking this route, to visit the maive iron ore mines and furnaces of Mr. Cole man, near Lebauen, and the coal mines about Potts

PENNSYL VANIA.

Low Water in the Schupikill River-Threat

RHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1869.
Owing to the long continued dry weather the
Schuylkill steer has dwindled to a small stream, and causes a great scarcity of water in the city. Over 200 canal boats are stuck in the mud between here and Morristown. It is feared if the dry spell continues the supply of water in the city will fall entirely.

Alleged Whiskey Frauds in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1869.

During the past week revenue officers seized the distillery of Samuel Mountjoy, with 7,500 gallons of whiskey. For a reason the saizure was kept quiet for several days. It is alleged that there is a quarrel in regard to the affair between the government detectives and the local officers. Mountjoy is said to be at the head of whiskey frauds here, and to have, by connivance with the government storekeeper, paid only tax on every second barrel of whiskey manufactured by him. The storekeeper has fled to parts unknown. The government officials announce their determination to push the prosecution in this case.

NEW YORK.

Burning of a Propellor on the Hudson River ALBANY, August 15, 1869. Yesterday afternoon fire was discov

the propellor M. V. Schuyler, owned by Captain Butler and George Coughty, while the vessel was inder weigh. She was immediately headed for the shore; but the flames made such rapid progress that those on board were obliged to jump overboard, and narrowly escaped drowning. The vessel was in-sured for \$2,500. She was burned to the water's

we repress our receinings, for they are unutterable.

We therefore come now into the presence of your Excellency with the request that you would look upon our complaint with your powerful protection, causing us wanderers to leap for joy. In this our united and public petition we beg that your saving aid may be extended towards us like the dewy showers falling on the distant wastes, reviving the dying and decaying plants. You will be to us like a lucky star shining along our road. Your compassion to us miserable people will lead us, alive or dead, to remember your kindness, and to enjoy your kindness wherever we are; its fragrance will be transmitted to endless ages.

Prostrate we hand up our earnest statement.

litted to endiess ages.

Prostrate we hand up our earnest statement Tungchi, seventh year, eleventh moon, Dece

A carefully prepared statement agreed to by the Canton Company from Ku and Kang and Tung-

hree Chinese Envoys—ar. Burhingame, unitang and un—for their action. I avail myself of this occasion to wish your Excel-ency the enjoyment of every happiness. Cards of Prince Kung, with Wansiang, Pau-Yuns,

THE OFFICERS' REUNION AT GETTYSBURG.

Battle-Arrangements for Free Travel-Names of the Distinguished Officers, Federal

he Gettysburg Railroad, Hanover Branch Kallsoad,

Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadeiphia and Reading Railroad, Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Storington steamboat line, with railroad connection

to Boston. Only one railroad remains, which obtained would complete the connections from Gettys-

General Longstreet desires to be present.

Boston Fish Market.—Though the demand for coddsh has been a little more active the past week, on account of short supplies in the hands of the retail trade, yet the market generally is very quiet. Prices seem to be working up a little, and there have been sales in Marbiehead and Bevery the past week of 4.000 quintais at an advance of 12½c. a 25c. per quintal on previous rates, the market now seeing firm at \$7 at outports. The arrivals of new fish at outports are very meagre. There was an arrival here this week of 1,500 quintais of French fish from St. Peters, which sold at a price not yet transpired, but supposed at about \$6.50 a \$6.75 per quintail in bond. Accounts from the fleet still continue to be discouraging, and the catch is set down by old fishermen as likely to fall considerably below the average. The market for mackerel is fairly active, though the trade is limited to present wants. There has been considerable inquiry and liberal sales of new shore 1's to the trade. The arrivals of this grade are quite fair, and the quality improving.—

Boston Commercial Bulletin. August 14.

[Enclosure C.] JUNE 1, 1869.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Ensign English died yesterday morning at the For ress Monroe Quarantine, on board the United States

Thomas A. Kennett has sold his one-third interest in the Buffalo Express to Samuel C. Clemens (Mark Twain), who will take a position on the editoria

Enclosure C.]

JUNE 1, 1869.

To J. Ross Browns, &c., &c.:—

Sir.—I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's note of the 27th us., in which you bring to my notice the pittable condition and misery of the Chinese laborers who have gone to Peru, and make known your willingness to aid in relieving them, &c., &c. I have carefully read your note and its enclosure, which prove that whether they be near or remote you regard others with the same consideration that you feel for yourself, and carry with you a sympathy for their condition. These laborers were born in China, but having been hired to go to other countries have there suffered great cruelty and injustice, so that they cannot but cherish a lifelong gradge for their wrongs. Truly, as your Excellency observes, they are greatly to be pitted. We have already made a convention with the British and French governments prescribing the rules to be observed in hiring laborers, and it is stipulated in the contracts that when the time of their engagement is completed, and their work done, that the men shall be furnished with funds to return, and thus be able to obtain some advantage for their toil. In these arrangements our wish to promote the welfare of our people plainly appears. It is very probable that the larger part of the myriads of Chinese who went into Ferulet their country before these regulations were agreed upon, though at whatever time they were engaged as laborers there were similar stipulations in force, to which all countries ought to conform. China has not hitherto entered into treaty obligations with Peru, however; and I was heretofore unaware of the condition of the Chinese there; but as your Excellency has so kindly made known-these facts I shall be obliged if you will communicate with the United States Minister in Peru, and request him to inquire mot the details and lend a helping hand to these people. If he can protect those who remain, that they shall not receive in future such harsh treatment, or show those who wish to get to their own count The joint Congressional Committee on Retrench-ment and Reform, with their wives and friends, en route for San Francisco, reached Chicago on Satur-day evening, and will start for their destination on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday morning.

On Saturday night an attempt was made in Annapolis, Md., to assassinate Thomas J. Bryce, an old resident of that city, aged eighty-five years, at his residence. Mr. Bryce has been very feeble and lives retired with two servants, formerly his slaves, to take care of him. Two wounds were inflicted on the left side of the head, each an inch long. No clue has been obtained to the would-be assassins.

The building of the Boston Dessecated Codfish Company, corner Sixth street and Columbia avenue, Philadelphia, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$50,000. Insurance unknown. The building was also occupied in part by Huningdon building was also occupied in part by Huntingdon & Co., corn starch manufacturers, and Messrs, Baum & Conway, steel umbrella spring manufacturers. The latter firm lose \$18,000.

HAVANA MARKETS.

The following is the closing report of the Havans markets for the week ending yesterday:—

markets for the week ending yesterday:—
Sugar.—Exports of the week from Havana and
Matanzas to foreign ports, 32,000 boxes, 2,200 hhds.;
to United States ports, 9,500 boxes, 2,200 hhds.
Stock in warehouse in Havana and Matanzas, 293,000
boxes, 6,000 hds. The market closed flat, with a
declining tendency. Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard,
are quoted at 8 a 8½ reals, and Nos. 15 to 20 at 9½ a
10½ reals per arrobe. Flour firm at \$9 a \$10 50.
Butter firm at 30c. a 35c. Bacon declining; quoted at
10c. per 1b. Petroleum steady; barrels, 4½, and
tins 5½ reals. Lumber flat. Exchange—On London, 15 a 15½ premium; on Paris, 2 a 2½ premium;
on the United States, gold, 60 days sight, 3 a 3½
premium; short sight, 5 a 6: in currency, 60 days
sight, 24½ discount; short sight, 21 discount.
Freights—To Northern ports, on sugar, 32 per box;
\$8 62½ per hhd; on molasses, \$5 37½ per khd; to
Falmouth and orders, 46s, per ton. Shipping in
port—Thirty-three ships, twenty-seven brigs and six
schooners.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

heatrical openings for the regular fall and winter dramatic season in this city. Three separate places of amusement—the Fifth Avenue theatre. Theatre and on Monday next two or three other establish fall season, to say the least of It, opens very spasmodically. It lacks the simultaneousness, the giare, the glitter and the sensational effects which characto Boston. Only one railroad remains, which obsidined would complete the connections from Gettysburg. Philadelphia, New Yerk and Boston. Until that grants free travel officers will go via Philadelphia direct to Columbia, and thence by York to Hanover Junction, leaving a gap of twenty-three miles only over which they may have to Hanover Junction, leaving a gap of twenty-three miles only over which they may have to pay. The Gettyaburg and Hanover Branch Railroads will pass officers on the production of the Secretary's invitation. Officers should present their invitations at the ticket offices of other railroads, which will also be supplied with lists of those invited. To further facilitate the procuring of free tickets officers invited can apply to Edwin A. Souder, Director of the Gettysburg Battle Field Memorial Association, Dock street, Philadelphia, and to Colonel John B. Batchelder, 59 Beckman street, and to Military Headquarters, Houston street, who will aid in procuring them tickets from the West, Northwest and Southwest. Free travel is expected over the roads connecting with the Pennsylvania, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis roads. The Battimore and Ohio road has not yet offered free travel, but excursion rates. Lists of Southern officers will be sent to the Washington ticket office. Officers should in all cases preserve and produce to railroads the invitations from the Secretary.

Secretary McConaughy, at Gettysburg, is daily receiving numerous replies from officers accepting invitations. Among those who will certainly be present on the 23d are Major General Reade, with General Biddle and other officers of his staff; of the First army corps, Generals Robinson, Meredith, Royston and Dana and Colonels Coulter, Biddle and McKariand, and of the Second corps, Generals Humphrey, also Majors Bullard, Benson and Duff, of the First army corps, Generals Humphrey, also Majors Bullard, Benson and Duff, of the First army corps, Generals Howard, Steinwehr, Barlow, and p terized the inauguration of the last regular dramatic season; but upon the whole we are inclined to think, judging from present indications, that the forthcoming season will develop a healthier state of the drama, and that it will prove in the end far nore remunerative to our managers than the dramatic season of last year. At present our managers evidently remembering the fizzles and failures of the past season, are merely feeling their way before venturing beyond their depth among the breakers of theatrical speculation upon the frail bladders of public support. They are apparently in no particular hurry to throw open the massive doors of their respective temples to the appreciative public, and it will probably be some six or eight weeks from the in full blast. In the meanwhile, most of the theatres which are about to open offer such inducements to the patrons of the drams that we feel justified in venturing the prediction that the season which pens to-night will be one of the most successful. brilliant and profitable in the annals of the metropoli-

The Fifth avenue theatre reopens to-night for the regular fail and winter dramatic season, under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly, with one of the best and strongest stock companies in the country. The theatre has been improved in various manners since Mr. Daly first assumed control over it, and under his management it opens under the most flattering auspices; and we are assured that neither labor nor expense will be spared to make it one of city. During the season a number of new comedies brought out at this establishment, and each sepa-rate piece will have the advantages of a strong cast and superb mountings. The opening sensation at the Fifth avenue theatre will be Mr. T. W. Robertson's four act comedy entitled "Play," which will be given this evening for the first time in this city.

The Theatre Comique also reopens for the season this evening under the experienced management of Mr. Charles F. White, During the summer recess the theatre has been thoroughly renovated and redecorated, and a strong stock company, comprising many old New York favorites, has been engaged. The Theatre Comique this season will be run upon new princi-ples, and instead of Lingard and the bleached blondes, we are to have sensational dramas by bril-liant dramatic "stars," and comedy, burlesque and vaudeville by a good stock company. The opening attraction will be Mr. T. W. Robertson's three act comedy of "David Garrick," with Mr. George C. Boniface in the title rôle.

Tammany also reopens for the season this evening with new attractions, and despite the fact that the proposed gallery for cheap admissions has not yet been erected, the reconstructed "wigwam" will, doubtless, be crowded with the admirers of the bleached blondes, burlesque, the ballet and other like

ment will be a new and, what is better still, an original three set pant mimic buriesque, written expressly for this establish, uent by Mr. Farme, entitled "The Queen's Hearts, or, Harisquin, the Knave of licarts, who Stole the Tarts, and the Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe." This, it must be assnited, as name enough for half a doz. in pieces; yet if the buriesque in question be but half as good as its title is long it will most unquestionably prove an immense success.

is long it win most unquestion. So, present the second of the second of

representations.

At Wallack's the "last nights" of Mrs. Sidney F.

At Wallack's the "last nights" of Mrs. Sidney F.

Bateman's comedy of "Seil" are announced, with
Mr. John E. Owens in his clever impersonation of
the philosophical John Unit. The comedy has met
with an unequivocal success, but must be withdrawn from the boards in a few days to make room
for several other of Mr. Owens' specialties, among
the earliest of which will be Solon Shingle and "The
Vlotims."

for several other of Mr. Owens' specialites, among the earliest of which will be Solon Shingle and "The Victims."

"Arrah na Pogue" has reached that third week of its success at Niblo's Garden, and, like "Rip Van Winkle" at Booth's, is still drawing large audiences. Mr. Dominick Murray, as the vilianous Michael Feeney; Dan Bryant, as the honest-hearted Shann, and Miss Rose Eytinge, as the loving Arrah, do full justice to the piece in their several roles, and by their really clever and artistic acting, contributer in no small degree to the success of the drama.

The production of the "Sea of Ice" at the Grand Opera House has been postponed for another week, in order that the piece might be brought out with proper scenic effects, which are now being prepared for it upon an elaborate and liberal scale. This and to-morrow evening we are to have "The Spy of St. Marc." and on Wednesday "Cynthia, the Gipsy Queen," with Miss Lucille Western sustaining the leading character in each piece.

The Werrell Ststers have reached the third and last week of their successful engagement at Wood's Museum. The burlesque of "Lalia Rookin" is still upon the boards, with the vivacious sisters in the principal "Les. The regular matine performances for the present week with consist of "State Secrets" and "The Laughing Hyena." On Friday evening next Miss Jennie Worrell will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit.

"Hiccory Discory Fox" this evening celebrates his one hundred and second representation at the Olyapic, Furnished as he is with the thirty pairs of legs of the high-kicking Kiraliy's ballet trouge he is still strong enough on the pins for zimost another 109 representations.

At the Bowery Hearter Mile, Marietta Ravet, the pantomimist and danseuse, commences a short engagement this evening appearing in her great specialty of "The French Spyt," which piece will be followed by the drama of "Bandt of Blind Mine."

Tony Pastor offers his numerous patrons two new sensations this evening at his popular Opera House in the Bowery. M

leaux."

Bryants Minstreis open for a short season this evening at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, with many new attractions and novelties.

Hooley's Minstreis, Brooklyn, in addition to their musical olfo, will do "Arrah na Pogue" in burnt cork for their friends and patrons in the "City of Churchas".

The Central Park Garden is still the cool and delightful musical haven to which perspiring Gothamites betake themselves on these sweltering nights. A good programme is offered for the present week.

LITERATURE.

Reviews of New Books.

THE PICCORIAL FIELD BOOK OF THE WAR OF 1812; or, Illustrations, by Pen and Pencil, of the History, Biography, Scenery, Relics and Traditions of the Last War for American Independence. By Benson J. Lossing. With several nundred engravings on wood, by Lossing and Barritt, chiefly from original sketches by the author. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers.

The first feature that will strike the reader's obser-

ation of this massive volume, covering 1,100 pages, the splenged manner in which Messrs, Harper & Brothers nave published it. The covers and binding are hardly as substantial as they might have been made; but they are neat and tasteful. The typographical execution of the work is admirable, the print being large and clear and the paper excellent. The illustrations, too, though their subjects are in to a work of the kind, are well executed, displaying much skill and ability. Taken altogether the mechanical portion of this book will compare favorably with any other American or with any European publication, and reflects great credit upon the pub

being able to praise it. It is superior to the "Picto-rial Field Book of the Revolution," and to the "Pic-torial Field Book of the Rebellion." It is not faultless, however. Mr. Lossing frequently exhibits a lack of indgment in accepting all the information obtained by his most praiseworthy diligence. Many things are narrated upon which the reader cannot place implicit reliance by reason of the authorities for them being obscure individuals, of whose veradiposition to accept as fact what admits of very in which the name of Tecumseh, the celebrated Indian chief, has been metamorphosed into Tecumtha on the mere statement of entirely too lengthy. Mr. Lossing appears to delight in pleonasm. Perspicuity is not, and never was, one of his literary merits. These objectionable features ever, necessary that they shall be noticed. Absolute reliability is what all writers of history should aim reliability is what all writers of history should aim at. Redundancy of words mars historical records. It imparts to them an air of romance, which lessens their importance. Had Mr. Lossing taken the pains, he could have written an equally admirable history of the War of 1812, and confined it within five hundred pages, instead of spreading it over eleven hundred, as he has done. If we ignore every other feature open to adverse criticism, his diffuseness would be liable to objection.

But in spite of the partial looseness with which the book is written, we repeat that it is deserving of praise. It is in reality a history of the United States from the close of the Revolutionary War to the end of the second war with Great Britain. The style in which he writes is clear and animated. Mr. Loswick

praise. It is in reality a history of the United States from the close of the Revolutionary War to the end of the second war with Great Britain. The style in which he writes is clear and animated. Mr. Lossing's battle scenes are quite vivid, though simply worded. Here and there only he aims at effect, and falls, as do most authors who, in the narration of sober facts, essay the sensational. In our opinion the most valuable part of the work is the closing chapters. These are compiled principally from official reports and other authentic sources, and can be relied upon. On the whole, the student of American history will be benefitted by a perusal of this book. Mr. Lossing has devoted many years to its production. He travelled some 10,000 miles, visiting the various places made famous during the times treated of, and was indefatigable in his efforts to obtain all the information that cound throw the least light upon the events narrated. His research is fairly rewarded in the work he has written. When the whole is so good we can readily forgive the presence of those objectionable parts to which we have alluded and which were evidently a not unnatural indiscretion, occasioned by a laudable desire to incorporate everything bearing upon the subject or tending to make clearer to the understanding the movements and operations of contending armies and political leaders.

GEMS OF GERMAN LYRICS. Translated into English verse. By hearty S. Wisemsn. Philadelphia: Clax-

ing armies and political leaders.

GEMS OF GERMAN LYRICS. Translated into English verse. By Henry S. Wiseman. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffeldinger.

Some of the poems in this collection are very

pretty and are worth reading; others are of indiffer ent merit. It is a pity, though, that those of value did not find an abler translator than Mr. Wiseman. With but few exceptions all of the translations are crude and lacking in symmetry. In the poem which he entitles "Gaze Into the Stream" the idea of the poet is not given at all, although in the German it is very fine. The metrical composition of "The Dead tier" is wretched. The same thing can be said of a majority of the translations. Here and there we meet with a little gem in which the idea of the poet is happily expressed in English. Such as "The Price," "The Dead, Oh! Bury Them," "Provero" and a few others are well translated. We give the last named entire;—

Friendship is lasting, Love passeth away; Therefore choose frien That ever doth stay.

Both having closes, Indeed, thou art biest.

On the whole, though the only praise we can give this book is the handsome style in which it is published. To those that read the German language and admire German poetry we can, however, recommend it, as the originals of all the poems are printed on the pages opposite the translations. The selections are from kneckert, Lenau, Chamisso, Freingrath and others. Mr. Wiseman's taste is far more creditable than his work as translator. In some of the poems he sacrifices mêtre to sound; in others he destroys the symmetry for the purpose of preserving metre. In nearly every one his inability to translate properly compels the introduction of words which read awkwardly, completely marring the sentiment contained in the poems and frequently leaving them harren of ideas. We regret having to write thus unfavorably, as Mr. Wiseman seems to be a gentieman of refined taste and to have entered upon his work with much enthusiasm. Hat the very hope he expresses in the preface is not realized. His interpretations have not rendered the authors "in a clear and intelligible form," neither has he retained "a pure verstification." Still, as the volume is intended

for the L'erman reader as much as for the American, we recon used it to the former, repeating our regret at not being attle to commend it to the latter.

SEA DRIFT, by Padette. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remson & Affeldager.

This is a case ming story for the young and deserves a large cises, lation. It tells all about the adventures of three yes, this, two lads and a girl, together with an ayab, who we're wrecked while en route for prisoners, and, of course, are finally rescued and rejoin their friends. \ \V\noever the author is, he or she has written someth 'ng really admirable and interesting. The incidents are numerous, and the story is narrated in a cleav, simple style, which will make it acceptable to the young. We have not read a book intended for . Children more agreeable and better designed to ach, we its object than this. The author modestly disguise a list name under the norm de plume of Fadette; h ut the story is one of which he or she may well feel proud. It is neatly printed on good paper, in larg, 3 type and is handsomely bound in red and gold. We take a real pleasure this speaking favoratily of 't and in commending it to those parents who desire to obtain for their children pleasant and entertaining teading.

Hospital Sketches and Camp and Furestor Stories. By Louisa M. Algott, wi, 'h illustrations. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The author of these sketches and a tories has deservedly won reputation for literary ability. The first part of the contents of the book, 'efore us is familiar to many readers of this journa.', and was received with marked favor when first coil ected and rejoin their friends. Whoever the author is, he or

received with marked favor when first coil ected and received with marked favor when first coil ected and published. Its popularity calling for a new 'edition, this has appeared in response to the dema, ad. We need not review the stories in a critical spn 'it now, as, in active of some defects which appear in nearly all of Mass Alocuk's writings, they are altogeth er excellent specimens of light Merature. Of c. urres, they are kil very patriotic in sentiment. The 'llospital Sketches' are particularly happy in style and subjects. The book is neatly printed and is bo und in green and gold, forming a handsome state volumes. Brennent Third Reader. By J. Madison son. New Kork: A. S. Barnes & Co.

This book contains "illustrated treatises on elocation; choice and classified readings, with full notes, and a complete index." Its object is to thoroughly and expression at an early age, when the readily impressed. The idea is not new in connection with education, but the manner the which Mr. Watson has complied the work is prais eworthy and effective, and can hardly fail to bene, it those who study from the Reader. It is just such a work as should be in the hands of every child far enough advanced in study to be able to read with ease and to comprehend the meaning of words 2 til the and expression at an early age, when the mind is

HARPER'S HAND BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN E CROPS AND THE EAST. By W. Pembroke Ferridge. With a Railroad Map, corrected up to 1869. E lights year. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This publication has attained to the dignity of a East. It enables the traveller to go from pote the pount, visit all the places of importance, avoid in the eniences and prevent swindling landlords on Continent from taking advantage of transation the inexperience. The eighth volume is faithfully to prrected up to 1869, so that nothing new or of imputance has been omitted. The sketches of the vario-countries, their cities, places and things of note and the best routes of travel are all accurately given.

map accompanies the guide book, on which the various railroad lines are traced. As in most of the Harpers' publications the work is very neatly gotten up, and is substantially bound in moroeco.

LOVE AND LIBERTY. A thrilling narrative of the French Revolution of 1792. By Alexander Dumas. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brother. The first thing necessary to be done before reading

ter and find out from the contents if the book is the continuation of a story. The next thing is to ex-amine the last chapter and ascertain if another book In nine cases out of ten one will discover it to be a lowever, is an exception to the general rule. It begins and ends in the same book of—wonderful to begins and eacis in the same book of—wonderful to relate—only 372 pages. As we emphatically decline to read through another of Dumas' stolies, we have merely glanced over the pages. It is a narrative of the French Revonition of 172; the principal character, Colonel Rene Besson, of Varennes, telling the tale. As might be expected, there is no end of sanguinary events until the last chapter closes. The trial and execution of Louis and Marie Antoinette, the Reign of Terror and the career and final downfail of Robespierre—all of these stirring events are told in Dumas' characteristic style. Everything is very graphically described, even to the last look of Robespierre upon his captors and executioners. Of course, the literature is not of the highest order, but there are many thousands of persons in the United States who will read the book with interest. "Claude Duval" seils better than "Vanity Fair."

Autobiography of a Shaker and Revelation

OF THE APOCALYPSE. With an appendix.

A part of this book appeared in serial form in the attantic Monthly, and was remarkable only for a wearisome style of argument. If it can be appropriately termed an autobiography, it is certainly the most uninteresting that has been in print for a long most uninteresting that has been in print for a long time. We believe it admirably calculated to repei would-be converts to Shakerism. Seriously, though, such a book as this is absolutely useless to literature. It abounds in philosophica: reflections of the most relations of the most ordinary character, which tell nothing about the peculiar tenets of the Shakers with which we are not already acquainted. The theological parts are mere assertions, lacking in ingenuity and incapable of convincing the reader of their truth—if any is contained in them. We presume Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co. Bad enough of the Shaker's platitudes in their monthly, for the book is not published by them, but by the agent of the society at Mt. Lebanon.

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